



Loyola

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Finances Eased Through Joint Effort

An exciting phenomenon occurred during February and March when administration, faculty, students and alumni joined together to press the Provincial government for immediate attention to Loyola's severe financial situation. Excellent and sympathetic coverage by local and national Press, Radio and T.V. and wide support from the educational community throughout the province, led Quebec's Education Minister, Jean-Guy Cardinal, to meet with Loyola President, The Very Reverend Patrick G. Malone, S.J. He gave assurances at that time of immediate financial assistance to Loyola by the Province as well as the development of a formula providing more equitable operating funds for the 3,100 full time students. The minister also stated very definitely that there were no plans being made by the Department of Education for Loyola to become a Junior College (CEGEP).

Loyola's financial situation has been precarious for a number of years primarily because of the rapidly increasing student body for whom facilities, faculty and space have had to be provided. In addition, operating grants have been paid on the basis of Loyola being a classical college — for the 1967/68 academic year, these have been \$550 per student. There has been no recognition, for grant purposes, of the fact that Loyola is presenting a complete undergraduate program in four faculties similar to the six universities in the Province of Quebec who receive average operating grants of \$1500 per student. Finally, Loyola has received no capital assistance from the Province since 1964 for new buildings and necessary expansion of facilities.

The administration was forced to press the government for immediate financial assistance when patient lending institutions decided that no more funds would be made available to Loyola until a clear statement of plans for future support was made by the Provincial Government. Briefs submitted to Quebec in October

and December 1967 had received no answer, nor had repeated telephone calls, telegrams or letters. The President was unable to sign faculty contracts for the 1968/69 academic year; no checks other than payroll were being written; no new projects could be started; nor could planning be made for improvement of facilities and already high student fees were in danger of being raised further.

This is the background which led the entire Loyola community to work together in publicly presenting its case to the Provincial Government. The students planned a march on the Parliament Buildings in Quebec City; telegrams of support for Loyola's claims were sent by educators, students, their parents and politicians throughout the province; and innumerable press conferences and interviews with Loyola representatives were held.

Fr. Malone's meeting with the Education Minister provided the reassurance that Loyola needed to be able to make plans for the future. The Student March was called off, administration and faculty were able to settle down again to their prime responsibility of educating the students now enrolled at Loyola and planning could resume for meeting the expected needs of increased registrations.

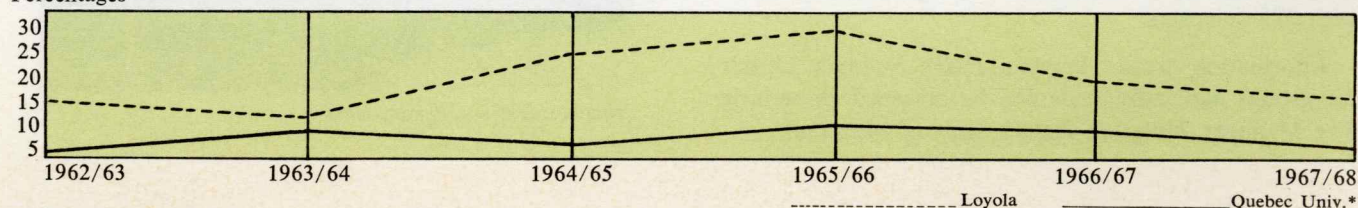
Loyola has now received a guarantee from the Provincial Government to back its borrowing up to \$4,000,000 over a ten year period. Loyola is responsible for arranging the necessary borrowing, but principal and interest payments will be borne by the Province of Quebec.

Donors to Loyola's Development program have been solely responsible for recent growth at Loyola. However, donors made their contributions with the clear understanding that provincial funds would also be available for growth and development. Father Malone now feels confident, after his meeting with Education Minister Cardinal, that provincial financial assistance to Loyola will be developed on a regular and more equitable basis for operations and expansion.

PERCENTAGE OF ANNUAL INCREASE IN FULLTIME ENROLMENT

Increased student enrollment at Loyola, as shown here, has contributed to increasing financial problems for the College.

Percentages



*Average for Univ. of Laval, Montreal, Bishops, Sherbrooke, McGill and Sir George Williams, excluding Loyola.

Third Annual Economics Symposium

Problems of Regional Disparities; Canadian Foreign Aid – Issues, Problems and Policies; Quebec at the Crossroads – The Challenge of Economic Realism; The Impact of Wage Parity on Canada; and Canada and the International Organizations were the main topics for discussion at the 3rd Annual Economics Symposium sponsored by Loyola's Department of Economics on March 14th and 15th.

Students and faculty heard distinguished speakers, from the field of economics and related disciplines, discuss the practical economic problems which might have a profound effect on the people of Canada in general and those of Quebec in particular. Academics were engaged in dialogue with labor leaders, international bankers, business representatives, diplomats and government officials during the two days of stimulating exchange of ideas.

Dr. S. A. Alvi, Chairman, and Professors A. Lallier and I. Masse of Loyola's Economics Department, who organized the meetings, agreed at the end of the Symposium that the move from a theoretical approach to a more practical one had increased interest in this year's sessions and added greatly to their success.

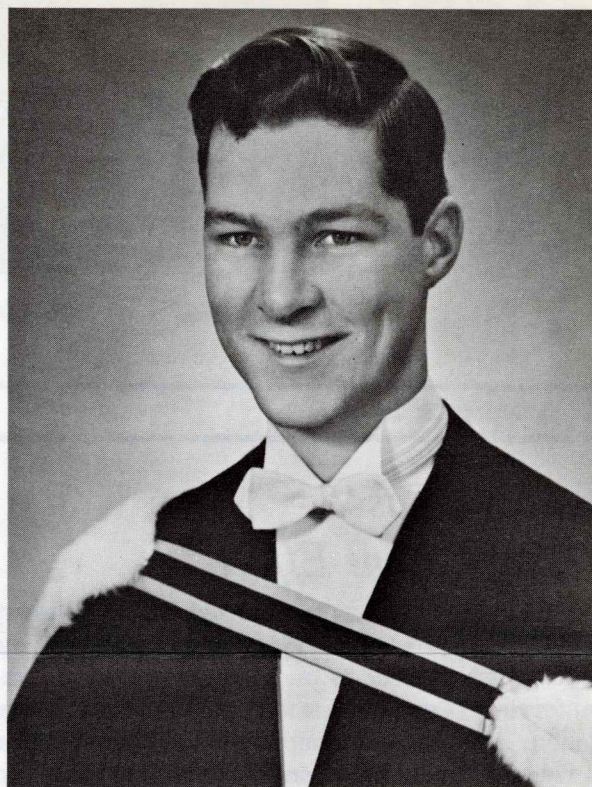
Hingston Hall Summer 1968

Until recently Loyola's Men's Residence, Hingston Hall, was virtually deserted during the summer months except for the occasional conference or seminar group. Expo '67 changed this with a flow of visitors renting accommodations and facilities throughout the summer of 1967.

So successful was this operation, that the Dean of Residence, Mr. D. Clark, has printed special pamphlets, outlining accommodation and facilities which are available at Hingston Hall for the summer of 1968 for seminar and conference groups or families wishing to visit Montreal. Moderate rates for single and double rooms are available and food service will be offered in the cafeteria.

Several groups are already planning to hold sessions at Hingston Hall this summer. They include Canadian University Students Overseas (CUSO) who will hold an orientation program for 160 students; the Contemporary Theology Institute (CTI) which will bring together 200 outstanding theologians from Canada, the United States and abroad; A Drivers' Conference for 160 young people; and The International Economics Association with 275 delegates.

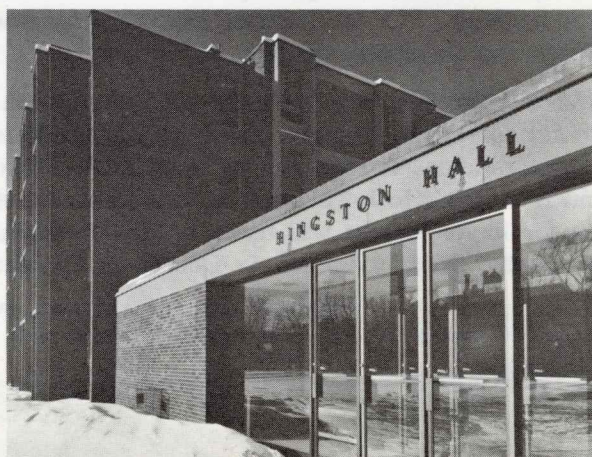
Information about Hingston Hall's Summer Center for groups and individuals can be obtained by writing The Manager, Hingston Hall, Loyola of Montreal.



Terrence Cherry, B.Sc. '68
N.R.C. Science Scholarship Winner

NRC Scholarship to Loyola Student

Terrence Cherry, a final year Physics student at Loyola, has been awarded a National Research Council Science Scholarship for continuing studies. He will go to the University of Toronto to study for a doctorate in Theoretical Physics. This scholarship provides \$5,000 a year living expenses, fees and a research grant to the university where the recipient is continuing his education. It is awarded for a three year period and may be extended if necessary. Terry is a Loyola High School graduate and has been a full scholarship student throughout his four years at the College. In addition to receiving the NRC award, Terry was honorably mentioned in the 1968 Woodrow Wilson Fellowship List.



Hingston Hall — January 1968

Communication Arts at Loyola

The official opening of the W. X. Bryan Building on February 25, 1968 was also, in effect, the unveiling of Loyola's Communication Arts Department which now has permanent quarters on the ground floor of the new building. A three camera T.V. studio with control, audio and lighting rooms; two radio studios; and film editing, synchronization, graphics and dark rooms provide what Communication Arts Department Chairman, Rev. John E. O'Brien, S.J., calls the labs of today's Humanities. Here the students gain practical experience and test their classroom exposure to communication theory, cinema, radio and television. With a solid foundation of studies in the liberal arts, the curriculum is designed to develop in Communication Arts majors a creative approach to the mass media. Graduates intending to make their careers as writers, critics, directors and performers, in educational film and television or in the related media of public relations, publicity, promotion and advertising will find their studies in Communication Arts invaluable. They will leave Loyola with the advantage of practical and theoretical training in the mass media-unlike other graduates who will have had little, if any, of either.

Communication Arts as a undergraduate major is a phenomenon of the 1960's and a result of increasing emphasis on the mass media as an effective form of communication. Many Canadian universities have highly developed audio-visual departments using mass media for instruction purposes. However, Loyola is one of the Canadian pioneers in providing academic training for work in these media. American universities began work in this field in the early 1930's. By the Fall of 1968 at least four more undergraduate programs will be available in other Canadian universities.

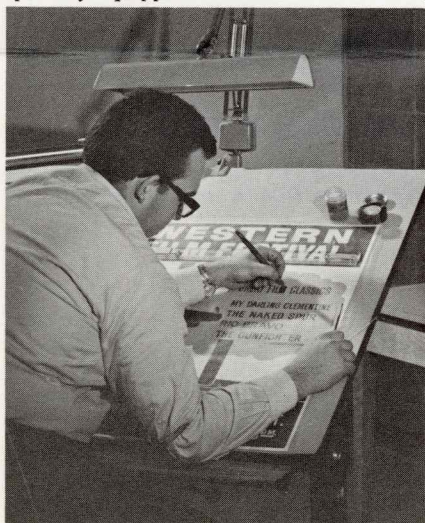
Loyola's Communication Arts Department was started by Rev. John E. O'Brien in March 1965 and first offered courses that Fall. Father O'Brien was the only faculty member in the department at the time. Gradually the department has grown so that during the 1966/67 academic year a temporary sound studio was available and students were shooting, processing and editing their own 8mm and 16mm film. With permanent space and facilities, the department now has an outstanding full time faculty of six, two part time and a technical supervisor. 180 students, the maximum number which can be accepted, were registered in Communication Arts during the 1967/68 academic year and applications have been pouring in for this coming Fall.

The addition of the Communication Arts department to Loyola's undergraduate program has added an exciting dimension to the already vital courses of study offered in all Faculties. Increased attention from the academic community and the mass media will be focused on Loyola as this contemporary program continues to develop.



*Student Studies
Film in new
editing room.*

*Film and T.V. Graphics and
Animations are prepared in
specially equipped room.*

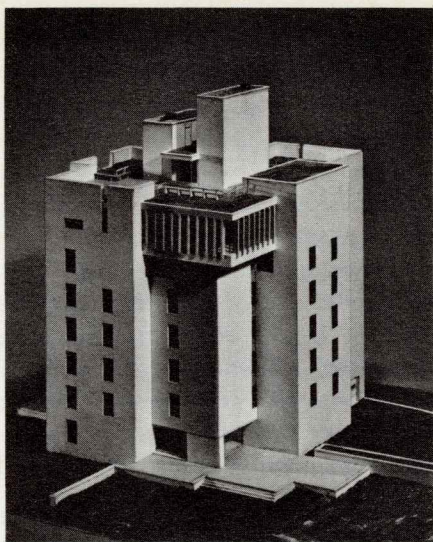


*3rd Year Comm. Arts Students rehearse in
the fully equipped T.V. Studio.*



*Students try out one of
the two modern radio studios.*

Jesuit Father's Residence now under construction at Loyola is expected to be completed at the end of 1968.



Jesuit Residence Finally a Reality

The Jesuit Father's residence, now under construction, represents another addition to our Campus and a further step in Loyola's continuing building program. Located on the northwest corner of the Campus behind St. Ignatius church, this building will provide badly needed living quarters for the Fathers who hope to move in toward the end of 1968. The area in the administration building now used as a residence by the Jesuit Community will then be converted for use as administration offices.

The following light-hearted comments by Rev. C. C. Ryan, S.J., Superior, present an interesting side light to the construction of the Residence:

"After living for 45 (?) years in various parts of the campus – mainly on two floors of the Administration Building – the Jesuit Community is at last to have its own residence. In mid-October the contract was let for a building at the northwest corner of the former playing field."

"Its location near O'Bryan Avenue brought about an interesting object lesson in neighborhood relations. The residents of O'Bryan were quite concerned about their tree-shaded cul-de-sac becoming a busy thoroughfare. In true democratic fashion, they organized and began to take appropriate action. An eyeball to eyeball confront-

ation between monarchy (the Jesuits!) and democracy (the O'Bryan committee) might have postponed the Residence for another 45 years. Neighborliness, however, took over and Loyola's Director of Development, J. S. Dorrance, and myself, met with the neighbors a few times. After a concession here and a concession there, an impasse was averted. City Hall beamed on the cooperation in N.D.G. and issued the permit. So, instead of being thrown haphazardly – brick is now being laid upon brick. A victory for democracy? Well . . . yes! But also a suitable residence for the long-suffering Jesuits"

On the Lighter Side

Residence applications are now being sent to new students applying for admission to Loyola for the 1968-69 academic year. This is a routine part of processing student applications. However, routines sometime backfire, as indicated by the following letter to the Dean of Women!

Dear Dean:

I was honored, flattered, and quite surprised to receive your invitation for residence in Langley Hall. The enclosed brochure described a very clean, efficient and study-inductive housing development which I think would benefit me greatly to be a part of. This, along with the possibility that I may be able to choose my own roommate, would set me in a very favorable atmosphere, I'm sure. At the risk of sounding conceited, I should like to suggest that acceptance of my residence application would bring a flair and fame to Loyola, the likes of which have not been witnessed in a Jesuit college on this continent yet.

If however, this is all just an oversight of your staff, and with further consideration you care to revoke your invitation, I would appreciate it greatly if you would forward my name to the Dean of Men so that I may receive the appropriate forms as soon as possible.

Thank you very much for your consideration and cooperation.

Sincerely,

(MR.) Hilary T. Horan



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